

<sup>19</sup>FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

<sup>12</sup>**Published Patent Application**

<sup>10</sup>**DE 43 41 880 A1**

<sup>51</sup> Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>:  
G 07 C 11/00

<sup>21</sup>Application Number: P 43 41 880.5

<sup>22</sup>Application Date: Dec. 8, 1993

<sup>43</sup>Date laid open: June 14, 1995

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Petition for examination requested according to § 44 of the Patent Act

54 Control<sup>1</sup> System for Objects and Process for the Verification of Objects

57 The invention concerns a control system for objects, which are provided with data carriers in which data are stored as identification codes, whereby these data can be acquired through external devices and fed to a computer-assisted data processing. In order to counteract an unlawful imitation of articles<sup>2</sup>, in particular of brand name articles with [a] generally recognized standard of quality, a control system for the protection of brand name products is used such that each brand name article can be told apart from a fake via a forgery-proof identification code of a data carrier. The control system provides for the placement on each article of data carriers as identification codes with at least manufacturing specific data, which may be changed at any time and as often as desired, in particular by customers and buyers, in a verifiable and possibly controllable way using data acquisition devices and computer-assisted data processing.

The following statements were taken from the documents submitted by the applicant

<sup>1</sup> verification, identification also possible

<sup>2</sup> or goods

## Description

The invention describes a control system for objects according to the preamble of Claim 1 as well as a process for the verification of objects according to the preamble of Claim 24.

Control systems are known in which data carriers comprise data as information codes which can be evaluated externally. In the automated manufacturing, electronic data carriers are thus located on work parts or work part carriers in order to determine via stationary sensors the position of the work piece or the progress in processing or assembly.

In a system for the acquisition of information known from DE 32 34 345 A1, modules are placed removably or exchangeably on work piece carriers as electronic data carriers, the data of which are scanned by means of stationary sensors and used for the control of the manufacturing [process]. For this purpose, the data of the electronic module are updated continuously. The data acquisition and data processing takes place computer-assisted.

Identification codes are also used in a control process in which waste which is delivered to a waste-incinerating facility can be evaluated and accounted for quantitatively and qualitatively per supplier (DE 41 17 926 A1).

It is furthermore known to use an automatic identification of objects with electronic data carriers and external data acquisition devices as well as a local or central data processing in the management of animals and objects as well as for security and access verification.

Bar codes are common to an increased extent with everyday necessity goods, which make possible an automated data acquisition by means of reading devices, in particular scanners and reading wands<sup>3</sup>, and a computer-assisted data evaluation, in particular for the billing while being sold and for the inventory control for re-ordering purposes.

Further known is that the manufacturers of brand name articles are confronted again and again with illegal and most often qualitatively inferior imitations and reproductions of their goods and articles, which lead to a damaging of the business and are tied to considerable losses of profit. Such illegal reproductions are to be found in the area of high-valued brand name articles, in particular with Swiss watches or also in the clothing industry, in the designer fashion, but to an increased extent also with fabrics and articles made thereof, for example, with brand name jeans. The imitated cheap products are provided with nearly identical marks or marks capable of being mistaken [for brand name

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<sup>3</sup> literally: *reading pens*

marks] such that the impression is given of a high-value or recognized brand name article.

Only in exceptional cases can the plagiarizer be determined. The forgeries themselves, which most often are manufactured abroad, can not be prevented and the danger of being confused with the brand name articles can not be excluded.

The object of the invention is to create a control system as well as a verification process which counteract an illegal imitation of articles, in particular of brand name articles with [a] generally recognized standard of quality, in that one can differentiate during marketing and sales between a forgery and an article to be protected, and a forgery can be determined reliably.

According to the invention, the means in attaining this object are in that a computer-assisted control system with data carriers, in particular electronic data carriers, is utilized according to Claim 1 for marking and recognizing articles to be protected, especially brand name articles.

In terms of the process, a protection for brand name articles is achieved according to Claim 24.

Useful designs and developments of the control system are comprised in the subclaims 2 through 23. The subclaims 25 through 27 describe advantageous embodiments of the verification process.

The invention is based on the basic idea of limiting and preventing the sales of illegal reproductions in that the articles to be protected, for example, brand name jeans, designer fashion and designer commodities are provided with a forgery-proof identification code which can be read as often as desired and at any time by external reading devices, possibly also write-read devices. The acquired data are fed to a computer-assisted evaluation for the verification and identification of at least the manufacturer of the article.

The identification code can be stored in a data carrier as a unique [code] of an individual article. By reading this code after the manufacture of the article, at the latest prior to a first sale, and feeding [it] to a local or central computer station and storing [it] as control code, there is the possibility to confirm the manufacturer of the article or indicate a forgery through data acquisition devices, in particular portable or even stationary reading devices, for example, at the place of sale, by comparison with the data from the central storage when being delivered, sold or during another transaction.

It is advantageous to have a low instrumentation engineering expense, an easily accessible software and, if networked, unlimited access to a local or central computer with the stored data of the manufacturer of brand name articles as a control code.

It is useful to create for the control system an organizational format with the interested brand name manufacturers and potential customers in order to protect the

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recording and evaluation of the data of the identification code of the articles against illegal access.

The control system according to the invention provides for every article to be protected to be provided with a module as a data carrier which is located in or on the article and in which the data of the identification code are stored electronically, magnetically, optically or mechanically.

The module, for example, a particularly small, electronic mini-data carrier with an individual code for every article, which is stored permanently, can be activated by an external data acquisition device, for example a reading station, such that the data are sent to the station.

An article to be protected may usefully be equipped with a module which exchanges data with an external write-read station or the data of which may be generated by interaction with the external data device.

Portable or stationary reading devices or write-read devices may usefully be utilized as external data acquisition devices.

Data acquisition may further occur by direct contact of the module with the external data acquisition device, for example, via a chip card, or contactless<sup>4</sup>.

A contactless data transfer and acquisition may occur by means of HF transmission or by means of magnetic strips, whereby an expansion to the hybrid technology is possible via optically, acoustically, magnetically, electromagnetically, inductively and capacitively acting components.

With HF transmissions with optical or opto-electronic components it is useful to define the light [to have] a certain wavelength for safeguarding against false tripping. The module is then usefully equipped with an appropriate filter and a photo/solar cell.

When using a laser beam it is advantageous to determine a defined phase position for safeguarding against false tripping. The module is then also equipped with an appropriate filter.

When using acoustic methods, the module may be equipped with a generator which converts sound waves with a certain frequency and a minimum output into electric energy by which the sending of information is started.

When utilizing inductively acting components for the transmission of the stored data via HF transmission, a coil or a Hall generator is provided in the module. The energy for sending the data of the module can be generated, for example, by a magnet moved past [the module].

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<sup>4</sup> or touchless

A capacitively expanded module comprises a capacitor arrangement which is loaded capacitively through a counter plate in the external reading device, via an applied medium, for example, in a flexible container in front of the counter plate. This electric load activates the data carrier module to send the stored data.

The storage of the data in a data carrier module may be done electronically, magnetically, optically, for example, as a hologram or bar code, and mechanically, in particular as engraving or laser-erosion. The data stored for a forgery-proof verification of brand-name articles should comprise the manufacturer, possibly the date of manufacture, the supply country as well as control marks for system identification. A serial number, type and category may furthermore be stored.

When using an electronic module it is provided for the energy supply to be achieved through a contact, a battery, a solar cell or a capacitor that may be loaded acoustically, optically, through heat, inductively, electromagnetically, capacitively or magnetically.

Particularly useful is the utilization of an HF transponder module, in the following called transponder, which makes a data transfer possible without direct nor visual contact. Moreover, a transponder is particularly robust and, based on its dimensions, may be integrated, for example, in a rivet[-type] button, embedded in an elastic carrier material, fastened on the inside of a fabric or be incorporated in a seam or in the hem of a piece of clothing. There is further the possibility for implementing a transponder in a chip card which is fastened to the article, for example, bonded adhesively and/or sewed in the article.

The data acquisition of an individual and unchangeable identification code, factory pre-programmed in a transponder, takes place by means of laser devices which are suitable as independent, battery-powered, portable devices, in particular for the utilization during sales or during some other transfer of a brand name article. Usefully, the reading devices are equipped with at least one acoustic or optical element for displaying a forgery and/or the authenticity of a brand name article, such that the supplier or the sales person as well as the buyer or customer can clearly recognize the check or verification result.

It is useful that the control system starts with the manufacturer and extends over the commissioning, the shipping up to the sale and the resale or another transfer of the article such that, for example, thefts do also become recognizable.

It is particularly useful to use a write-read transponder as data carrier. If in addition to the identification code there are commissioning data, etc., stored in a read-only storage, then the advantageous possibility exists for a computer-assisted recording of these data into a data base and for their evaluation according to the most varied criteria. There is the possibility of a computer-assisted controlling and accounting already, for example, during

manufacturing, moreover also during the commissioning, the shipping, the selling, the warehousing<sup>5</sup> and for triggering reordering.

In order to protect a write-read transponder from forgeries, after reading in the data it is useful to activate a write-protection which can be directed to a defined [data] storage area. In addition to the data carrier with the identification code, an article, for example, a piece of clothing, is usefully further provided with a usual and dictated article labeling.

Since transponder modules pre-loaded with production data can not be perceived optically, it is useful, e.g., with pieces of clothing, to use a tag with bar code or OCR-labeling for product data like, for example, manufacturer, year of production, model, size, color, serial number during the production operation in addition to the "empty" transponder module (e.g., rivet button) or [the transponder module] loaded only with [the] basic data. These product data which are read into a computer via a reading device, for example, a reading wand or a scanner, are expanded, e.g., during the commissioning, with data concerning the customer and shipping.

When using a write-read transponder it is particularly advantageous to transfer this information into the storage of the transponder of the article by utilizing a write-read device.

In one development it is provided to locate the reading device for the bar code or of the OCR labeling and the reading device for the identification code within one common data acquisition device, which may be designed as a hand-held device. If the product tag is located in the immediate vicinity of the transponder, then there is the possibility for a particularly effective data acquisition and transfer. In order to avoid the transponder reading device from simultaneously reading the data of a further transponder module it is provided that a parallel reading is displayed by the reading device.

If additional sales data are stored in a write-read transponder during the sale, then the possibility exists for proving a later theft of the article.

When using a read-only transponder module in which the permanently programmed, unique, non-deletable code is stored as a serial number, it is useful to assign certain encoding groups to the individual manufacturers and/or production facilities.

The storage content of the read-only transponders can be acquired as often as desired and at any time by an appropriate reading device such that the danger of buying imitated products in place of the desired brand name articles is excluded.

The data carrier should usefully be attached to the brand name articles such that the removal is only possible with the destruction of the data carrier and at least with a damaging of the article.

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<sup>5</sup> or inventory

The control system also provides for the utilization of a magnetic card system for a surveillance and recognition of forgeries. A printable card with magnetic strip comprises the usual product data stored magnetically. With a magnetic card reading/writing device there is the possibility for transferring and storing commissioning data, e.g., the customer and the shipping date, into an overall information in a central computer. When selling the article, a forgery or the authenticity of the article can be verified with the magnetic card. It is, for example, useful to integrate a magnetic card reading/writing device into a cash register connected to a computer. Through the interaction with the register, the magnetic strip of the card is provided with an additional information through which an orderly sale is confirmed.

In the following, the invention is described more closely by means of examples of embodiment for control systems. The examples of embodiment concern applications for a contactless transfer of data.

### Example 1

#### Utilization of an HF-transponder Module with Write-Read Functionality

A piece of clothing which is provided with the usual tag with bar code or OCR-labeling for products further receives an HF-transponder with write-read functionality. This transponder may be implemented in a chip card bonded or sewn into the piece of clothing, into a button or in another accessory specific to the company.

To simplify the handling during production, at the time of fastening to the piece of clothing the data storage of the transponder comprises the data specific to production: manufacturer, ready-made clothes factory and possibly the manufacturing year. For persons acquainted [with the system], the data storage can be made to be visible or recognizable from the outside, for example, through the color of the chip card.

During commissioning, the articles are compiled per customer or buyer according to the usual, readable tags. In order to prepare the shipping documents, each of the appropriate tags is read via a reading device, a reading wand or a scanner, into a connected computer. The successful transfer of data is acknowledged acoustically and/or optically.

These data are expanded by the computer with additional information, for example, [the] customer, date of shipping, to create the new shipping information concerning the respective article. This information is then transferred by means of an appropriate write-read device to the transponder in the piece of clothing. An acknowledgment is made after completion.

In a particularly advantageous configuration of the device, a scanner for a bar code as well as an HF-emitter-receiver are integrated in a combined data acquisition device which is designed as a hand-held device. If the usual product tag is attached in the direct vicinity of the transponder, then the data acquisition can be done more easily. The combined data acquisition device is held against the usual, readable tag and the reading process is started. After reading the bar code, the data are completed by the computer and then transferred to the transponder by means the combined data acquisition device. This transfer is also acknowledged and a write-protection in the transponder module is activated. This read-write process takes two to three seconds. The parallel reading of the data of a further transponder present nearby is prevented by the combined data acquisition device in that a warning lamp is activated. The shipping documents are printed out after completing the commissioning work.

In order for the buyer or the customer to [be able] to verify the authenticity of a brand name article, the storage content of the transponder may be read out with an appropriate reading device as often as desired and without modification to the storage content. Through an interaction with the cash register during billing, the transponder is provided by the write-read device connected to the register with another information which contains an orderly sale. Through that, articles possibly stolen at a later point in time can also be identified relatively easily. By tying the cash register system into the supplier, the selling-off of the articles can be followed directly and utilized for logistic purposes, for example, for an automatic re-delivery<sup>6</sup>.

## Example 2

### Utilization of an HF-transponder Module with Read-Only Functionality

In analogy to Example 1, each piece of clothing is provided at first with the dictated tag customary until now, with [a] bar code or OCR labeling for product data. An HF-transponder with read-only functionality is further fastened to the piece of clothing. Since in this case one deals with a pair of jeans, the transponder is integrated in a rivet button and is not recognizable from the outside by third party [persons]. Through the transponder, the pair of jeans may be identified reliably as brand name jeans because the identification code in a central storage is available as a control code for verification [purposes].

The commissioning of pieces of clothing marked in this way to be forgery-proof is performed in analogy to Example 1, such that the relevant information, the data of the

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<sup>6</sup> or reordering



usual tag, the identification data of the read-only transponder and the data of the commissioning are fed to a computer and stored in it. The identification data of the transponder are serial numbers, such that the allocation of the data is set within a data base which can be queried according to the most varied criteria.

Like in Example 1, a particularly effective data acquisition and transfer is possible with a combined data acquisition device for the bar code and the identification code of the transponder.

At the customer or buyer [location], the identification code of the transponder can be read out as often as desired and at any time by a reading device as the data acquisition device. A forgery is detectable immediately due to the reading device being networked with the data base of a local or central computer.

The preparation of bills during sales can also be read-in via the connected reading device and the serial number of the transponder. By tying the cash register system into the supplier, the selling-off of the articles can be followed directly via the data base and utilized for logistic purposes, for example, for an automatic re-delivery.

### Example 3

#### Utilization of a Magnetic Strip Module with Write-Read Functionality

When utilizing a magnetic strip module with write-read functionality, it may be fastened to the piece of clothing in addition to the usual tag. There is also the possibility for applying this magnetic strip module onto a printable card, where this card simultaneously holds the product data, for example, even as a bar code. The acquisition and transfer of the data of the commissioning is performed in the time-tested way. Since one deals with a module with reading and writing functionality, these new data are transferred by a suitable device to the magnetic strip module on the piece of clothing and the end of the transfer is acknowledged. In analogy to Example 1, in a combined, joint data acquisition device, the read data can be completed and then transferred to the magnetic strip module via the magnetic strip-writing part of the combined device. At the customer or buyer [location], a verification of the brand name article is done by means of the magnetic strip module and a reading device which is connected to a central reader. The preparation of a bill, the reading of the sales data and the computer-assisted, automatic re-delivery take place the same as in Example 1 and 2.

#### Example 4

##### Utilization of a Magnetic Card System

When made, each piece of clothing receives the usual tag with bar code or OCR labeling for product data, like manufacturer, year of production, model, size, color, serial number.

As an alternative, a printable card with magnetic strip, in which the above indicated data are stored magnetically, may be used in place of the bar code card.

During commissioning, the individual articles for a certain customer are compiled by means of the readable tags. To prepare the shipping documents, each tag in question is read by a reading device into a connected computer. The successful transfer of data is acknowledged acoustically and/or optically.

If a printable card with magnetic strip is used, then this card is inserted into the magnetic card reading/writing device and its data are read into the computer. The computer expands these data by additional information, like customer and shipping date, into a new overall information for each article. This information is then transferred onto a new card or onto the already inserted magnetic card. If a new magnetic card is made out, this [card] is then fastened to the article and the shipping documents are printed out after the completion of the commissioning tasks. For the authentication of the article at the customer [location], the magnetic card may be read with an appropriate reading device as often as desired.

When generating the bill by the store's (computer)[-assisted] cash register, by interaction with the register, the magnetic strip is provided by the connected magnetic-card-reading/writing device with additional information through which an orderly sale is confirmed.

By tying the cash register system into the supplier, the selling of the articles can be followed directly and utilized for logistic purposes, e.g., for an automatic re-delivery.

#### Example 5

##### Utilization of a Chip Card System

In place of the printable card with magnetic strip from Example 4 one may use a printable chip card in which the product data are stored. The process during commissioning, the data transfer and evaluation, the generation of the shipping documents, the process at the customer [location] including the billing and the tying of

the cash register system into the supplier for logistic reasons take place in analogy to Example 4.

### Example 6

#### Utilization of a Module with an Optical Storage [System]<sup>7</sup>

A module with an optical storage may consist of metal, a ceramic material or the like. A manufacturer-specific identification code is written by means of a laser beam erosion device into a storage layer of the module. The storage layer is then provided with an infrared filter or with a transparent layer, for example, of varnish, glass or ceramic layer. The reading of the identification code is done by means of an opto-electronic scanning system. The comparison with the control code is done computer-assisted.

A button or an accessory of a brand name article, in particular of a piece of clothing, may be used as [the] erodable module. The erosion itself is performed in a device in which, as a module, the button or the like can be positioned precisely. An analogous positioning device is provided on the reading device as a data acquisition device. If different accessories or modules are to be verified with one [data] acquisition device, then it is recommendable to provide an interchangeable holding device for the positioning.

To simplify the data acquisition, a scanning device may be attached which does not require a defined positioning relative to the module.

### Patent Claims

1. Control system for objects, with data carriers on which information may be stored as identification codes, and with external devices for the data acquisition and for the computer-assisted data processing, **characterized in** that the control system is used as protection against the illegal imitation and reproduction of articles, in particular name brand articles, that each article to be protected is provided with a data carrier and that at least manufacturing-specific data are stored in the data carrier as [an] identification code, which for the identification of an article may be verified at any time and as often as desired [using] external devices for the acquisition of data and computer-assisted data processing.
2. Control system according to claim 1, characterized in that attached in or on an article there is a module as the data carrier in which the data of the identification code are stored electronically, magnetically, optically or mechanically, and that the data of all articles are

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<sup>7</sup> possibly a *optical disk drive*

- centrally compiled as control codes and may be accessed at any time to verify the authenticity of an article.
3. Control system according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the data are permanently stored in the module and may be activated by an external data acquisition device or that the data may be generated in the module through the interaction with the external data acquisition device.
  4. Control system according to claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the data acquisition takes place through the contact of the module with an external device.
  5. Control system according to claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the data acquisition takes place without contact, for example, by means of [an] HF signal, by optically, acoustically, magnetically, electromagnetically, inductively and capacitively acting components and reading devices.
  6. Control system according to one of the previous claims 2 through 5, characterized in that the articles are provided with electronic modules as [the] data carriers and that the power supply of an electronic module is done through direct contacting, by means of a battery, a solar cell or with a capacitor which may be loaded acoustically, optically, through heat, inductively, electromagnetically, capacitively or magnetically.
  7. Control system according to claim 6, characterized in that transponder is located in or on the article as an electronic module or is integrated into the article, and that the data of the transponder may be acquired contactless by means of a reading device and be evaluated by computer.
  8. Control system according to claim 7, characterized in that a read-only transponder is attached, which comprises permanently programmed data as a unique [identification] and for identifying at least the manufacturer, and that the data may be acquired and verified during the commissioning of the articles, during the shipping and at every sale or during whatever other transfer of the article.
  9. Control system according to claim 7, characterized in that a write-read transponder with [the] permanently programmed data of the manufacturer is attached, into which [transponder] one may read additional data concerning the commissioning, the sale of the article and the like using external write-read devices.
  10. Control system according to one of the claims 7 through 9, characterized in that a transponder is fastened in accessories, in a seam or in a rivet button of an article, for example, a textile piece of clothing, or embedded into the material of the article or into an elastic carrier material which may be attached to the article.
  11. Control system according to one of the claims 7 through 9, characterized in that a transponder is implemented into a chip card which is fastened in or to the article, for example, bonded adhesively and/or sewn in.

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12. Control system according to claim 11, characterized in that the chip card with the implanted transponder is close to a tag of the article with bar code or OCR labeling for product data, that a reading device for the bar code and the reading device for the transponder are incorporated into one combined data acquisition device and that after the acquisition, the data of the bar code or the OCR labeling and the identification code acquired with the combined device may be fed into a central computer and, as a data base, may be evaluated according to various criteria.
13. Control system according to claim 12, characterized in that for a write-read transponder, a write-read device is located in the combined data acquisition device and that after the acquisition and a possible processing in the computer, the data of the bar code or of the OCR labeling may be transferred to the transponder in parallel to the reading of the transponder.
14. Control system according to one of the claims 7 through 13, characterized in that the device is set up to read the data of a transponder and that a parallel reading of a further transponder is recognizable and prevented by the device.
15. Control system according to one of the previous claims 9 through 14, characterized in that, after reading additional data into the write-read transponder, a write protection may be activated, at least for a defined area of the storage.
16. Control system according to one of the previous claims, characterized in that the permanently programmed data and the additional data may be utilized for the computer-assisted control and billing of the commissioning and/or of the shipping and/or the accounting.
17. Control system according to one of the previous claims, characterized in that the data of the data carrier may be used to confirm the sale and at the same time for updating the inventory and triggering orders.
18. Control system according to one of the previous claims, characterized in that the data carrier fastened to an article is [...] <sup>8</sup> or only removable from the article through destruction of the data carrier.
19. Control system according to one of the previous claims, characterized in that data permanently programmed in the identification code of the data carrier may be defined as identification marks and labeling or coding groups for the various manufacturing companies, ready-made clothes factories, suppliers, buyers and other data.
20. Control system according to one of the previous claims 1 through 6, characterized in that a magnetic strip module as a data carrier is located, for example on a card, where in

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<sup>8</sup> *lösbar* has two meanings:

1) *removable*: in this case *unlösbar* = *unremovable* may have been intended (or better *unablösbar*)

2) *lösbar entfernenbar* = *removable through dissolution*

addition to the identification code, the product data and additional, manufacture-specific data of the usual bar code or the OCR labeling are stored in the magnetic strip module such that the data of the magnetic strip module may be acquired and updated by means of a magnetic card reading-writing device and that commissioning, shipping and sales data may be acquired and evaluated in reference to one article and manufacturer-specific.

21. Control system according to claim 20, characterized in that the data of a magnetic strip may be read as often as desired and evaluated by computer, that an orderly sale of the article may be recorded on the magnetic strip module, evaluated by computer and used for logistic purposes, for example, for the automatic re-delivery.

22. Control system according to claim 2, characterized in that the module has an optical storage into which the identification code is written via laser erosion and [which is] placed [so as to be] protected, and that the stored data may be acquired via an opto-electronic scanning system and be evaluated by computer.

23. Control system according to claim 22, characterized in that as a module with an optical storage, an accessory, in particular a company-specific accessory of an article, for example, a button, is provided with the optically stored identification code, and that when reading or writing the identification code, the module is held in a nearly identical position, for example, within a positioning device.

24. Process for the verification of objects, in which the objects are equipped with data carriers, the data of which, [being] stored as identification code, can be acquired via external devices and evaluated by computer, characterized in that brand name articles are used as [the] objects, that for the protection of a brand name article, a data carrier, in particular an electronic data carrier, is placed in or on each brand name article, at the latest prior to the first sales negotiation or other transfer of the brand name article, such that in particular manufacturer-specific data are stored in the data carrier as forgery-proof identification codes for each article, that the data of the identification code are read with data acquisition devices and supplied as [a] control code to a central computer, and that the authenticity is verified during the sale or in a transfer of the article in that the identification code of the data carrier is read with an external acquisition device, in particular a contactless-working reading device, and compared with the control code stored in the central computer.

25. Process according to claim 24, characterized in that a write-read module, in particular a write-read transponder, is affixed in or on each article, that manufacturer-specific data are permanently stored as identification code in the write-read transponder and that the manufacturer-specific data are expanded with data from the commissioning, the shipping, the delivery, the billing and the sale, that a bar code or OCR code of a normal tag of the article and the identification code of the electronic data carrier are read nearly

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simultaneously and in parallel via a combined reading device, processed after the reading and written to the write-read module, for example, the write-read transponder, that the reading of a further transponder is prevented and that an identification is performed during a transfer of the article, e.g., a sale, in that the data are read and compared with the data of the identification code stored as a control code in a central computer, and that additional data are read-in for updating purposes.

26. Process according to claim 25, characterized in that a write protection is activated for the entire storage area or a defined area of the storage of a data carrier.

27. Process according to claim 25, characterized in that for certain companies, control marks are given out which are provided with a delete-protection and/or a write-protection.

010315080

WPI Acc No: 1995-216338/199529

**Objects e.g. clothing item control system - has identification data stored on object attached module that can be machine read for input to computer**

Patent Assignee: DINKEL D (DINK-I)

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 4341880	A1	19950614	DE 4341880	A	19931208	199529 B
IT 1272852	B	19970630	IT 94MI2418	A	19941129	199812

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 4341880 A 19931208

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 4341880	A1		7	G07C-011/00	
IT 1272852	B			G07C-000/00	

Abstract (Basic): DE 4341880 A

The identification system enable articles, e.g. items of clothing, to be rapidly checked for authenticity. In addition to normal bar code identification the system uses transponder devices that are permanently attached by bonding or stitching to the item. Identification data is stored in a chip with in the transponder and to accessed by an external reader that supplies the data to a computer. An alternative can be based upon magnetic card or optical memory storage.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Protects against copying of objects.

Dwg.0/0

Derwent Class: T05; W06

International Patent Class (Main): G07C-000/00; G07C-011/00